

KRIVITSKIY, S.A., Primal uchastiye MISYURA, P.N. [deceased]

Standardization of patternmaking. Lit. proizv. no. 8:13-25
Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Patternmaking--Standards)

MISYURA, A.K.

SILKINA, Ye.Z.; MISYURA, K.R.; KEYNO, N.K.; TYNANKINA, Ye.V.; SIRIDOVA, A.G.;
ZUDINA, A.A.; MISYURENKO, A.T.; YATCHENKO, M.G., red.:

[Economy of the Khabarovsk Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Khabarovskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. [Khabarovsk]
Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khabarovskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Khabarovskogo kraia (for all, except Yachenko).
3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Khabarovskogo kraia
(for Yachenko)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Statistics)

MISYURA, I. A.

MITSHEL' MAKHERIS, V.G., dotsent; MISYURA, I.A., dotsent (Vil'nyus)

History of therapy instruction at the medical school of Vilnius
University; 175th anniversary of the establishment of the school.
Klin.med. 35 no.7:147-153 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(SCHOOLS, MEDICAL, history,
Wilno Univ. (Rus))
(THERAPEUTICS, education,
hist. (Rus))

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SHERGINA, N.I.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.; KOMAROV, N.V.;
BRODSKAYA, E.I.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Vibrational spectra of some organotin acetylenic compounds.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1768-1770 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

L 7896-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)/RPL
ACC NR: AF5024968 JD/WW/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0032/0032

AUTHORS: Komarov, N. V.; Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Guseva, I. S.; Misyunas, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining monosubstituted tin acetylenes. Class 12, No. 173758

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 32

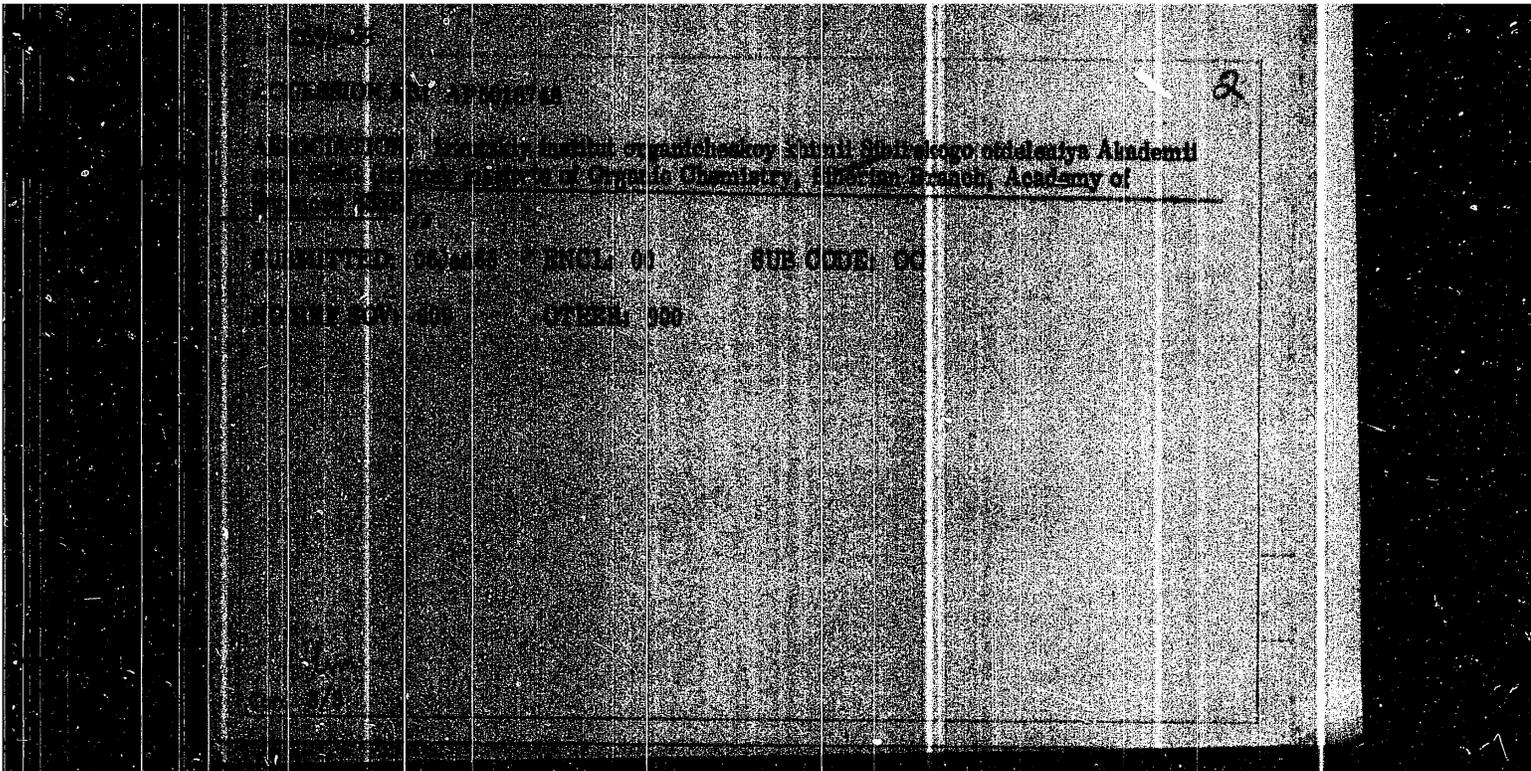
TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, tin compound, organotin compound, organic oxide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining monosubstituted tin acetylenes. Organic bisstannic oxides are reacted with acetylene under pressure to 10-11.5 atm at room temperature.

SUB CODE: GC, OC/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar63

nw
Card 1/1

UDC: 547.314.2'13'181.1.07



... In addition, the reaction can be caused to take the following
... of excess acrylonitrile component.



... The mechanism of the reaction studied
... attack of the oxygen atom and interaction with the



... The procedures
... of trimethylsilylamine, bis(1-p-propylamyl)ace-
... and triethylsilylamine and of the latter with
... table and 10 formulas.

0

... organic tin compounds, organotin compounds, bromine

The authors examined the reaction between dialkyl stannic oxides and Iotzsch reagent (I₂OH), and they compared the course of this reaction with similar reactions of acetone and polydiorganosiloxanes. Dialkyl stannic oxides and many other derivatives of stannic chloride are considered to be polymeric substances. In the following discussion they should be designated by the formula $(R_2SnO)_n$.

It might be expected that acyclic stannane alcohols would react with Iotzsch reagent, but the reaction does not follow the course followed in reactions between C and Si compounds. The reaction of acetone and polydiorganosiloxanes with Iotzsch reagent is characterized by preservation of the C=O and Si-O bonds, whereas the reaction of dialkyl stannic oxides with Iotzsch reagent leads to destruction of the SnO

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; GUSEVA, I.S.; MISHUNAS, V.K.

Interaction between stananois and acetylene. Dokl. AN SSSR 1974,
no.4:918-921 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shostakovskiy).

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Reaction of stannols with the Grignard reagent. Izv. AN
SSSR ~~1962~~. nauk no.2:368 F '62, (MIRA 15:2)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

(Tin organic compounds)
(Grignard reagents)

VOLOKHOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MISYUNAS, L.K.

The EE-4 electronic penetrator. Bor'ba s sil. 3:198-206
'59. (MIRA 12:9)
(MINE DUSERS) (ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS)

MISYUMAS, L. K.

VOLOKHOV, M.I.; MISYUMAS, L.K.; LEONT'YEV, O.P.

New dust meter. Priborostroenie no.4:18-20 Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Measuring instruments) (Mine dusts)

VOLOKHOV, M.I.; MISYUNAS, L.K.

Study of certain factors affecting readings of the electronic
konimeter. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.6:97-105 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predstavlena akademikom AN KazSSR A.S. Popovym.
(Mine dusts--Measurement) (Electronic instruments)

VOLOKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MISYUNAS, L.K.; BOGDANOVA, L.S.

Measuring dust in the air with an electronic onimeter. Bor'ba s sil.
2:235-242 '55. (MLR 9:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(DUST)

MISYUNAS L.K.

TORSKIY, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MISYUNAS, L.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

EKTM-2 electronic konometer. Bor'ba s sil. 1:167-175 '53. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(DUST) (PARTICLE SIZE DETERMINATION)

ALYEV, B.M.; MISYUNAS, I.I.; KAVESHNIKOVA, S.V.; SIZOV, P.F.

Work of a group in charge of the dosage control in large fraction gamma therapy. Med. rad. 10 no. 12:13-21 D '65 (MIRA U.S.S.R.)

1. Rentgeno-radiologicheskii otdel (zav. - prof. I.I. Tager)
Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii ANI SSSR
i 62-ya Gorodskaya klinicheskaya onkologicheskaya bol'nitsa,
Moskva.

L 24779-66

ACC NR. AT6012881

temperature rise from 993K to 1250K, but this increase was very small and remained within the limits of measurement error. The line had asymmetry to the red of the value $\eta = 1.67$, which was changed by the increasing temperature of the tube. The broadening of hyperfine structural components was analyzed by the Farby-Perot IT-28 interferometer and the ISP-287 silica spectrograph. The constant concentration of the Cd113 vapor was $N = 2.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ atoms per cm^3 . The width of component a increased by $(11 \pm 5)\%$ and of component b by $(10 \pm 5)\%$ as the temperature rose. The investigated components of the Cd113 resonance line were found to be symmetric. The maximum displacement of hyperfine structural components was not observed. The investigation results do not fully agree with the results of the collision theory. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

1 21779-66 EWT(d)/EWT(L)/EFF(n)-2 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AT6012881

SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/002/0259/0270

AUTHOR: Misyunas, A. A. -- Misiunas, A.; Valuzhis, A. D. --
Valuzhis, A. 44

ORG: Vilnius State University im. V. Kapsukas (Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 111

TITLE: Temperature effect on the resonance line Cd¹¹³ 3261 Å and its hyperfine structure components as a consequence of its own pressure

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 259-270

TOPIC TAGS: atom, resonance line, hyperfine structure, high temperature effect / IT-28 interferometer

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the effect of temperature and the number of collisions between exciting and perturbing Cd¹¹³ atoms on the broadening, shifting maximum, and asymmetry of the resonance line Cd¹¹³ 3261 Å and its hyperfine structural components. The temperature broadening of this line was analyzed by using the total absorption method. The constant concentration of the Cd¹¹³ vapor in a sealed silica absorption tube was $N = 3.2 \cdot 10^{17}$ atoms per cm³. The line investigated showed a tendency to increase with an increase 2

Card 1/2

SAVCHENKO, Ye.D. (Moskva); GARVEY, N.N. (Moskva); MISYUNAS, I.I. (Moskva)

Morphological changes in the lymphatic nodes and surrounding tissues following intratissue introduction of colloidal solution of silver-plated radioactive gold. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. Inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:28-35 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

MISYUNAS, I.I. (Moskva)

Use of silver-plated radioactive gold for radiotherapy of
metastases of malignant tumors into regional lymph nodes.
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. ll no.1:
213-223 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 18583-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002111

H increases by $14 \pm 4\%$ and its red asymmetry decreases by $5 \pm 4\%$ with an increase in temperature from 453K to 1253K. It is established that any increase in temperature of the absorption tube from T_1 to T_2 results in the same broadening of the line investigated as an increase of the broadening-gas pressure by the square root of the ratio T_2/T_1 . The maximum intensity of the line investigated was found not to be affected appreciably by changes in temperature. The results obtained show that the function of H as a broadening gas, so far as the effect of the temperature on the broadening of the spectral line is concerned, does not differ from that of other gases, and, therefore, the experimental results here do not support the results previously reported by W. Orthmann, Ann. d. Phys., v. 78, 1938, 601, and Chr. Fuchtbauer, et al., Ann. d. Phys., v. 71, 1923, 204. Orig. art. has 7 numbered formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. Kapsuka-sa (Vilnyus State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr61

DATE ACQ: 23Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

L. 18583-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3002111

S/2910/61/001/01-/0153/0162

AUTHORS: Misyunas, A. A., Gaydells, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the impact broadening of the 2537-angstrom mercury resonance line under hydrogen pressure

SOURCE: AN Lit SSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik. v.1, no.1-2, 1961, 153-162

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, resonance line, pressure broadening, hydrogen pressure broadening, Hg, temperature effect, resonance line width, mercury

ABSTRACT: This paper describes an experimental investigation of the effect of an increase in temperature and an increase in the number of collisions on the broadening, the shift of the maximum, and the asymmetry of the 2537-angstrom resonance line of mercury (Hg) broadened by hydrogen (H). The resonance radiation of the Hg vapors consisting of a bright 2537-angstrom line, was passed through a 88.5-cm-long sealed quartz absorption tube filled with $2.4 \cdot 10^{15}$ atoms/cc of Hg vapor and H at a pressure of 0.5 atm. The concentration of the absorbing vapors and of the broadening gas in the absorption tube was held constant. The width of the line was determined from the decrease of the total light intensity. It was found that the half-width of the 2537-angstrom Hg resonance line broadened by

Card 1/2

S/269/63/000/003/010/036
A001/A101AUTHOR: Misyunas, A.TITLE: The effect of temperature on impact broadening of spectral lines
by own pressurePERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 29, abstract
3.51.236 ("Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyusk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2,
6 - 11, Lithuanian and English summaries)

TEXT: The author investigated the temperature effect on impact broadening of the resonance line $\lambda 3,261$ of Cd^{114} and Cd in a homogeneous gas. It has been found that the width of this line remains unchanged at temperature increase from 700 to 900°C , and no shift of absorption maximum is detected. The line possesses a "red" asymmetry U which does not change with temperature growth. For Cd^{114} $U = 1.67$ and for Cd, $U = 1.51$. The results obtained agree well with theories of impact broadening, according to which the width of spectral lines does not depend on temperature. There are 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Kolesov

Card 1/1

LUTIDZE, Sh. I.; MISYULIN, A. V.

Single-phase transistor converter circuit. Elektroenergetika
no.6:73-81 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Pulse circuits) (Electric relays)
(Switching theory)

MISYUL', N. I.

Misyul', N. I. - "On the effect of narcosis on the development and course of experimental streptococcal sepsis", In the collection: *Mekhanizm patol. reaktsiy*, Issues 11-15, Leningrad, 1949, p. 21-27.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (*Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey*, No. 21, 1949).

MISYUKOVICH, P. YA.

ZHIZHIN, V.N.; MISYUKOVICH, P.Ya.

Method of producing burns under experimental conditions [with summary in English]. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 44 no.7:118-120 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskim.

(BURNS, experimental,
technic (Rus))

MISYUKAS, -Misyunas, A.A.

Effect of temperature on the broadening of spectrum lines of
cadmium and thallium in the presence of a foreign gas. Fiz.
shor. no.4:308-312 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.Kapuskina.
(Cadmium--Spectra) (Thallium--Spectra)

MISYUKAS, A., inzh. (Vil'nyus).

Sidewalks made of concrete slabs. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 11 no.5:8-9 15
'61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Lithuania--Sidewalks)

MISYUK, N.S.; LEPESHINSKIY, N.A.; LISKOVETS, O.A.; MASTYKIN, A.S.

Experience in the diagnosis of brain tumors with the aid of
a "Ural-1" universal computer. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.3:
453-458 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Misyuk) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i vychislitel'nyy
tsentr (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent P.M. Chegolin) Belorusskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.I. Lenina.

NISYUK, R.S.; ANTONOV, I.P.; DRIVOTINOV, B.V.; FARGOLIN, A.G.;
KATSIYEVSKIY, S.A.; KORNKOVSKAYA, L., red.; SHIBERKO, N.,
tekhn. red.

[Elements of topical diagnosis of diseases of the nervous
system] Elementy topicheskoi diagnostiki zabelevanii nerv-
noi sistemy. Minsk, Gosizdat BSSR, 1963. 170 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS)

MISYUK, Nikolay Semenovich

[First aid in acute diseases of the nervous system] Neotlozh-
naia pomoshch' pri ostrykh zabolevaniyakh nervnoi sistemy.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 13:?)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3828. INTRACEREBRAL INJECTIONS OF ALCOHOL AND PROCAINE (Russian text) - Misyuk N. S. - VOPR. NEIROKHIR. 1958, 3 (3-15 and 62) Illus. 4
Patients with various organic diseases of the nervous system tolerated relatively well injections of 1.5%, 1% and 0.5% procaine solutions into the cerebral cortex, the frontal lobe of the brain, the caput of the nucleus caudatus, and the thalamus opticus, as well as injection of 96% alcohol into the caput of the nucleus caudatus. Steady improvement in the general condition of the patient, and also a decrease in the individual symptoms, could be noted in a number of cases. Introduction of a needle and injection of procaine solution into the lenticular nucleus or brain stem are dangerous, on account of the possibility of severe haemorrhage. It is safest and most convenient to introduce the needle into the caput of the nucleus caudatus and the thalamus opticus at an angle which excludes the possibility of the needle penetrating the sylvian fissure or the lateral ventricle. Devices constructed by the author guarantee precise introduction of the needle into the caput of the nucleus caudatus and into the thalamus opticus. Intracerebral injections of alcohol and procaine may be used for the treatment of certain organic diseases of the brain (thalamic syndrome, athetosis, dystonia, etc.)

Name: MISYUK, Nikolay Semenovich
Dissertation: Experience of intracerebral injections
of medicinal substances
Degree: Doc Med Sci
Affiliation: Arkhangel'sk Med Inst
Defense Date, Place: 13 Apr 56, Council of Leningrad State
Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Train-
ing of Physicians imeni Kirov
Certification Date: 21 Sep 57
Source: BMVO 22/57

150

also improved. The duration of the fall in pressure varied from 3 days to 2 months.
Anokhin - Moscow (S)

[Faint, illegible text]

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/1 Internal Med. Jan 59

150. THERAPEUTIC TRIAL OF MUSTARD GAS IN HYPERTENSION (Russian text) - Misyuk N. S., Neurosurg. Clin. of Milit. Naval Med. Acad., Leningrad - VRACH, DELO 1956, 10 (1091-1092)
One hundred patients were investigated. The skin was painted with 0.3% solution (6 to 9 mg.) of mustard gas in acetone. A fall in arterial pressure (systolic, 10 to 60 mm. and diastolic, 20 mm.) was registered in 79 patients whose condition was

BATYGIN, N.F.; MISYUK, L.A.

Interrelationship between the radiosensitivity of plants and
their physiological condition. Radiobiologiya 5 no.5:738-
743 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Agrofizicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

RIK, G.R.; PETROVA, O.N.; MISYUK, L.A.; PLATONOVA, L.V.

Study of the shift in isotope make-up of the elements Sr, Rb,
Ca, K and Li in their assimilation from the nutrient medium by
plants. Biofizika 6 no.6:740-744 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina, Leningrad.
(PLANTS ASSIMILATION) (ISCTCPAS)

L 08395-67

ACC NR: AP6031791

be proportional to the reciprocal ionization potentials. It is noted that the electrodes studied are not corrosion-resistant, but the results obtained are of theoretical interest, since they may aid in elucidating the mechanism of current-generating processes on the oxygen electrode and in finding suitable catalysts for it. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: G7/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 afa

I 08395-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) RM/DS/JD/JG/RM
 ACC NRI AP6031791 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/007/0788/0790

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Stupichenko, R. N.; Kalyuzhnaya, Ye. A.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 4: Dependence of the nature of oxygen electrodes prepared from metals of variable valence on the nature of alkali metal promoter ions

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 788-790

TOPIC TAGS: electrode potential, electric polarization, alkali metal oxide, transition metal oxide

ABSTRACT: Continuing their study of solid solutions formed by oxides of variable-valence metals (NiO, CuO, CoO, MnO, etc.) with lithium oxide and used as oxygen electrodes, the authors investigated the system $L^+ - O^* - M^+$, where L^+ is an alkali metal ion, in electrodes consisting of two-layer plates prepared by a metal-ceramic method. The electrodes were activated at 450°C with Li, Na, K and Cs oxides in hydrogen. The activity of the electrodes was determined with polarization curves, which showed the electrochemical activity to increase in the series Li, Na, K, Cs. The electrode activity was compared with the ionization potentials of the alkali metal atoms with which they were activated. At a polarization of 0.25 V, the electrode activity was found to

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.136

L 08396-67

ACC NR: AP6031792

ently is exclusively ionic in nature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 afs

L 08396-67 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DG/JD/HW/JG/RM
 ACC NRT AP6031792 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/007/0791/0795

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Uminskiy, M. V.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 5: Semiconducting properties of nickel and copper oxides due to the incorporation of potassium ion

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 791-795

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxide, semiconductor conductivity, copper compound, nickel compound, potassium compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the degree of incorporation of potassium oxide in NiO and CuO, associated with the formation of Ni³⁺ and Cu³⁺ holes, and to study the semiconducting properties of solid solutions thus obtained. The electric conductivity of the NiO-K₂O and CuO-K₂O systems was studied as a function of temperature. It was found that at certain initial concentrations of K₂O and certain temperatures, K₂O becomes incorporated in the crystal lattices of NiO and CuO. The increase in the electric conductivity of these systems is fairly considerable, despite small hole concentrations. It is shown that the electric conductivity is due to the mobility of holes (Ni³⁺ and Cu³⁺), and to the mobility of K⁺ and OH⁻ ions. In systems obtained at high initial concentrations of potassium, the electric conductivity appar-

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.135.4

L 40345-66

ACC NR: AP6018982

of the solid solution and the presence of a hole complex whose concentration increases in proportion to the electrode capacity. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

09/

Card 2/2 hs

L 40345-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/AM/WH/DS/JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6018982 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/006/0683/0687

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Priyma, T. V.

ORG: Odessa State University im. I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 3: Electrochemical reversibility of the oxidation of solid solutions $\text{Li}_x\text{Cu}_{(1-x)}\text{O}$

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 683-687

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, copper oxide, lithium oxide, electrode potential, anodic oxidation

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of electrochemically oxidizing and reducing solid solutions of copper and lithium oxides was investigated by studying the solid solution powders in the form of electrodes which were first charged anodically, then cathodically in a polarization cell. It was found that when lithium oxide penetrates copper oxide, the potential rises sharply; as the hole concentration increases, the electrode potential climbs linearly and apparently tends toward the potential of the reversible oxygen electrode. Lithiated copper oxide has the ability to accumulate oxygen electrochemically in reversible fashion; at the same time, its charge and discharge occur practically over a definite potential range, respectively 0.6-0.8 and 0.6-0.4 V. The reversibility coefficient is proportional to the hole concentration and mobility. A theoretical explanation is given for the direct relationship between the oxidation of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.135.4

4 42159-46

ACC NR: AP6022425

acter. Both hole and ionic conduction should take place in these solid solutions; however, it is impossible to distinguish these two types of conduction on the basis of the temperature dependence, since their activation energies are nearly the same. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 42159-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWF(+)/STI LJI(e) RM/DS/JW/MD/TC

ACC NR: AP6022425

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/004/0451/0456

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Uminsky, M. V.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 2: Dependence of the hole concentration and electrical conductivity of $\text{Li}_x\text{Cu}_{(1-x)}\text{O}$ solid solutions on the conditions of their formation

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2., no. 4, 1966, 451-456

TOPIC TAGS: lithium oxide, copper compound, solid solution, hole conduction, HEAT OF FORMATION, SEMICONDUCTOR CONDUCTIVITY

ABSTRACT: $\text{Li}_x\text{Cu}_{(1-x)}\text{O}$ solid solutions with hole conduction, containing 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 at. % lithium, were studied. A marked dependence of the hole concentration on the temperature of formation of the solid solution and on the initial lithium concentration was noted. Under optimum conditions, 5.6 at. % lithium becomes incorporated in the solid solution. The difference in the maximum incorporation of Li_2O in NiO and CuO is explained by the close similarity of the NiO and Li_2O lattices. The value of $\sigma/[\text{Cu}^{3+}]$ was calculated from electrical conductivity data, and found to increase in regular fashion with rising temperature of formation of the solid solution. In the range of 25-500°, the linear relationships $\log \sigma$, $1/T$ do not show any inflections, but this must not be construed to indicate the absence of mobile charges of different char-

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.135.4

L 39264-16

ACC NR: AP6019237

formation temperature from 4.16 Å at 700°C to 4.18 Å at 1000°C. Electrical conductivity (σ), $[\text{Ni}^{3+}]$ content and $\sigma/[\text{Ni}^{3+}]$ are given as a function of formation temperature for test temperatures ranging from 20 to 500°C. Maxima always occurred at 900°C (formation temperature) and the maxima was found to increase with test temperature. Maxima also occurred for $[\text{Ni}^{3+}]$, plotted as a function of $[\text{Li}^+]_0$ at $[\text{Li}^+]_0 = 30\%$. Activation energies calculated for $[\text{Li}^+]_0 = 20\%$ ranged from 0.83 to 4.37 kcal/mol depending on the formation and test temperatures. The electrical conductivity depended on the activation energy, lattice parameter and jump frequency of the transition holes; thus it possessed an electron hole nature as well as an ionic one. The latter was the cause of hole complex dissociation and the dissociation of "inert" interstitial lithium oxides into ions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 *MLP*

L 38164-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6019237 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/003/0311/0318

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Sofronkov, A. N.; Uminskiy, M. Y.

ORG: Odessa State University im. I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: A study of electrode semiconducting catalyzers

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 311-318

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, semiconductor catalyst, lithium, nickel, oxide, electrochemistry, electric conductivity, defect structure, temperature dependence, lattice parameter, solid solution, activation energy, chemisorption

ABSTRACT: The effect of fluctuations in hole concentration on electroconductivity, lattice parameters and activation energies was studied in solid solutions of $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}$. Equations are derived for the desorption and chemisorption of oxygen in $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{O}$, and for the formation of hole complexes essential to semiconducting oxides. The above oxides were formed by reacting nickel and lithium carbonates with acetic acid and decomposing the resulting acetates in air at 600°C . In this way, oxide mixtures containing 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 at % lithium were produced. The solid solutions were produced by heating the mixtures at 700, 800, 1000 and 1200°C . The concentration of Ni^{3+} , Li_2O and Li in the solid solutions are given for various Li starting concentrations ($[\text{Li}^+]_0$) and reaction temperatures. Lattice parameters varied linearly with

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.135.52-44

DAVTYAN, O.K.; Primalni uchastiye: EPIMAKHOV, Yu.E.; MTSYUK, E.G.;
BURSHTEYN, I.I.; SEMIZONOVA, N.F.

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical
combustion on solid catalysts. Part 12. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no.4:877-883 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

I. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Mechnikova.
Submitted Aug. 17, 1963.

Investigation of the mechanism ...

S/076/52/036/004/001/012
B101/B110

develops by migration of H_2 from inactive centers to AC. So far, this effect has been explained by diffusion. (b) The migration of H_2 from AC to inactive centers is seen from the fact that (at $100^\circ C$) cathode polarization up to -0.08 v and cut-off is followed by rapid approach of the potential to an equilibrium value about 0.03 v. (c) By "freezing" the migration at $0^\circ C$, a wide range (0 to -0.565 v) of agreement with the values calculated from Eq. (1) was found for ϵ . (d) The varying activity of the AC was proved by the dependence of the agreement between calculated and experimental ϵ values on the initial occupancy. Since H_2 is first sorbed at the most active AC and then at the less active centers, migration sets in more easily at a high occupancy and thus also deviation of the experimental value from the calculated one. II. Chemisorption of O_2 produced similar results. O_2 migration is slower than that of H_2 . III. The anodic polarization of Pt at $100^\circ C$ was found to lead to its partial oxidation: the number of AC decreases with increasing temperature. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova
(Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960
Card 3/3

3/076/62/036/004/001/012
 B101/3110

Investigation of the mechanism ...

(3) The change of the electrode potential, with change of the occupancy is based on concentration polarization. The number of occupied AC for a given potential is determined by the difference of the energy levels of the particles on the AC and in the solutions. For energetically varying AC the potential depends on the mean difference of the energy levels.

(4) On the basis of these assumptions, $\bar{\epsilon} = \epsilon_0 - \left[\frac{(\epsilon_0 - \epsilon')}{\log 2} \right] \log \left[\frac{2Q_0}{(Q_0 + Q)} \right]$

(1), was derived for the electrode potential $\bar{\epsilon}$. ϵ_0 is the limit potential of the gas electrode; Q_0 is the quantity of electricity corresponding to electrode saturated to a maximum with gas; Q is the amount of electricity for a certain amount of chemisorbed gas; $\bar{\epsilon}$ is the potential corresponding to Q ; ϵ' is the initial potential at the beginning of chemisorption. These assumptions were experimentally checked in the present study by means of a platinum-black platinized platinum wire electrode in KOH solution. I. A test of the H₂ migration on the electrode showed the following results: (a) Cathodic polarization of the electrode after the setting in of migration equilibrium was -0.76 v. Current was switched off after anodic polarization up to -0.137 v, and cathodic polarization only reached about 0.20 v. This could be repeated, and to each (lower) H₂ content of the electrode surface there corresponded a certain potential which

Card 2/3

SECRET
S/076/62/036/004/001/012
B101/B110

6.1190
AUTHORS: Davtyan, O. K., and Misyuk, E. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation and electrochemical burning on solid catalysts. VII. Problems of chemisorption. Formation mechanism of the hydrogen- and oxygen electrode potentials on platinized platinum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 673-680

TEXT: In a previous study (Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 2582, 1961), the following assumptions were made concerning the chemisorption of H_2 and O_2 on catalyst surfaces, as well as formation and change of the catalyst (or electrode) potential depending on the occupancy of the active centers (AC) by chemisorbed gas: (1) the electrode (or catalyst) surface is energetically inhomogeneous. It has (differently intensive) AC, across which all processes of chemisorption and desorption proceed. (2) The occupation of the total surface of an electrode takes place by migration of the chemisorbed gas from the AC to less active and inactive centers. This process is reversible and tends towards a dynamic equilibrium. X
Card 1/3

DAVTYAN, O.K.; MANAKIN, B.A.; MISYUK, E.G.; POLISHCHUK, Yu.N.

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 3: Relation between depolarizing oxides on carbon and platinum and the catalytic effect of the latter in the oxidation of SO_2 . Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.6:1186-1191 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova,
kafedra fizicheskoy khimii. (Electrochemistry) (Catalysts)

0-00111, 1/1/11, 1/1/11, 1/1/11

Temperature is not a function of time, but a function of position
and as the temperature is not a function of position, it is not
equal to the temperature of the body, which is a function of
position, and is not a function of time.

The direct and indirect ...

3/25/72/10/105/100/112
5295/2307

the exposure, the animals were weighed. Their testes were then weighed separately with 100 paraffin sections prepared from each testicle. 35 mice were used for the experiment and 22 mice served as controls. Radiation decreased the weight of the testes and the number of tubules containing spermatogonia were decreased. There were even more marked differences in the relative proportions of various cell types within the tubules. The changes were of similar nature, independent of whether the head or the trunk had been shielded against radiation. However, the changes were more marked in animals whose trunks were exposed. The authors explain the influence of radiation upon the head by changes induced in the central nervous system and in the pituitary gland. There are 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh i laboratoriya radiobiologii L'vovskogo universiteta (Department of Zoology of Vertebrates and Laboratory of Radiobiology, L'vov University)

Card 2/2

5/858/62/000/001/009/013
D296/0307

AUTHORS: Denis'yevskiy, A. V. and Misyuk, A. V.

TITLE: The direct and indirect influence of x rays upon the spermatogenesis of mice

SOURCE: L'vov. Universyteta. Problema laboratoriya radiobiologiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 73-80

TEXT: The authors exposed male mice to x rays shielding in one group the head, and in the other the trunk, to establish whether an indirect influence of radiation on spermatogenesis could be observed in addition to its direct influence. Earlier reports concerning this problem have been of a contradictory nature. Some of the mice were exposed to a total single dose of 400r from a distance of 10 cm at a rate of 34 r/min. Another group of mice were exposed to multiple-dose radiation continued for 1 month, at intervals of 7 days, up to a total dose of 200r. A third group of mice were not exposed to radiation at all and served as the control group. After

Card 1/2

MISYUGIN, V. M.

"Pravila nasledovaniya prestola tsaryami Rusa (po stakhilivskoy khronike XII-XIX vv.)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

ROZOVSKIY, G.I.; MISYAVICHYUS, A.K. [Misevicius, A.]

Oxidation-reduction potential of the system Cu(III)/Cu(II) in
alkaline solutions. Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B. no.2:73-82 1965.
(MIRA 19:2)

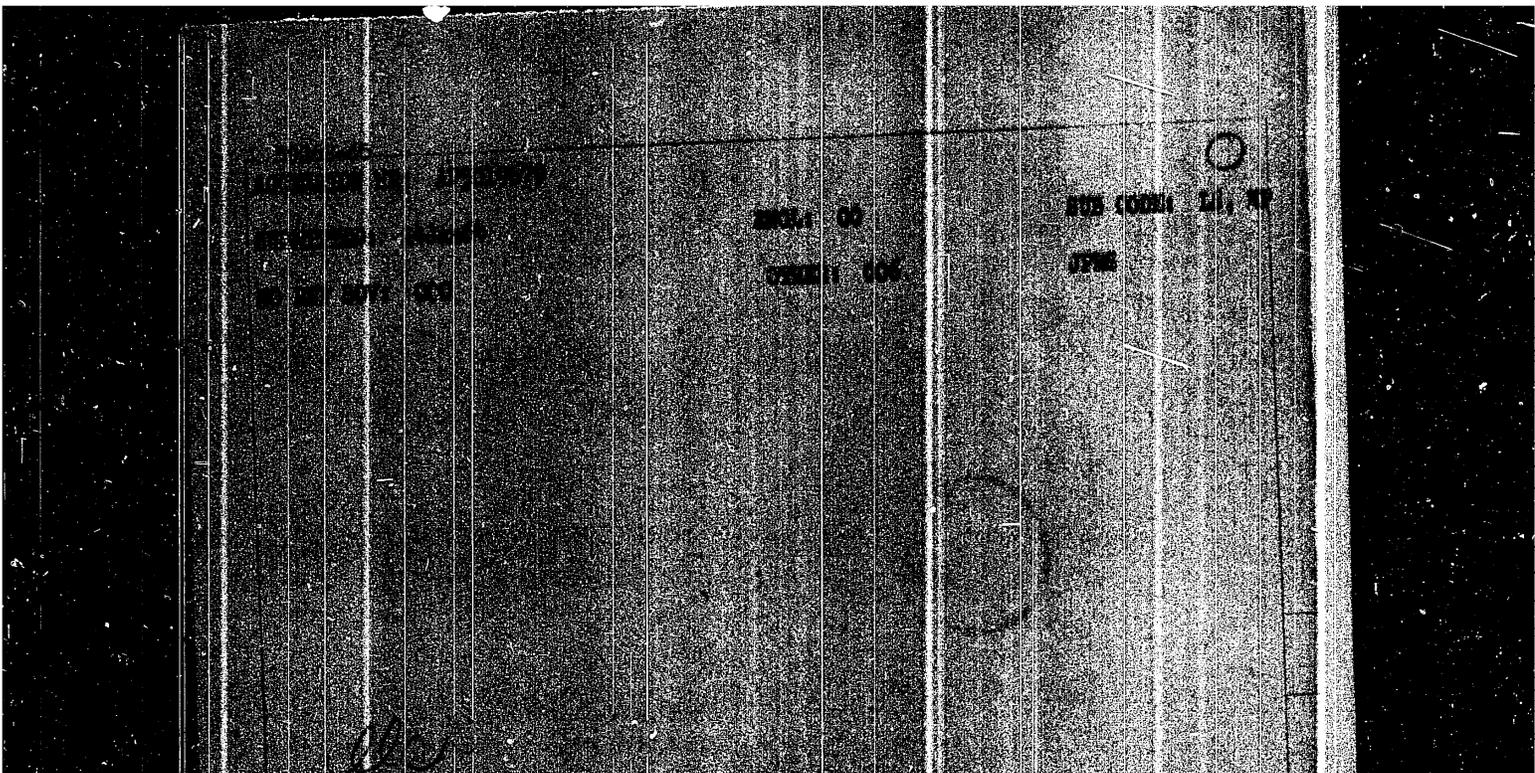
1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.
Submitted October 5, 1964.

DANASKIN, B.B.; MISUTCHENKO, I.P.; GEROVICH, V.M.; KAGANOVICH, I.I.

Absorption of aniline on carbon from H₂O solutions of 20% NaCl.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 32 (1958) 1499-1500. 2 p. 17.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134700037-6



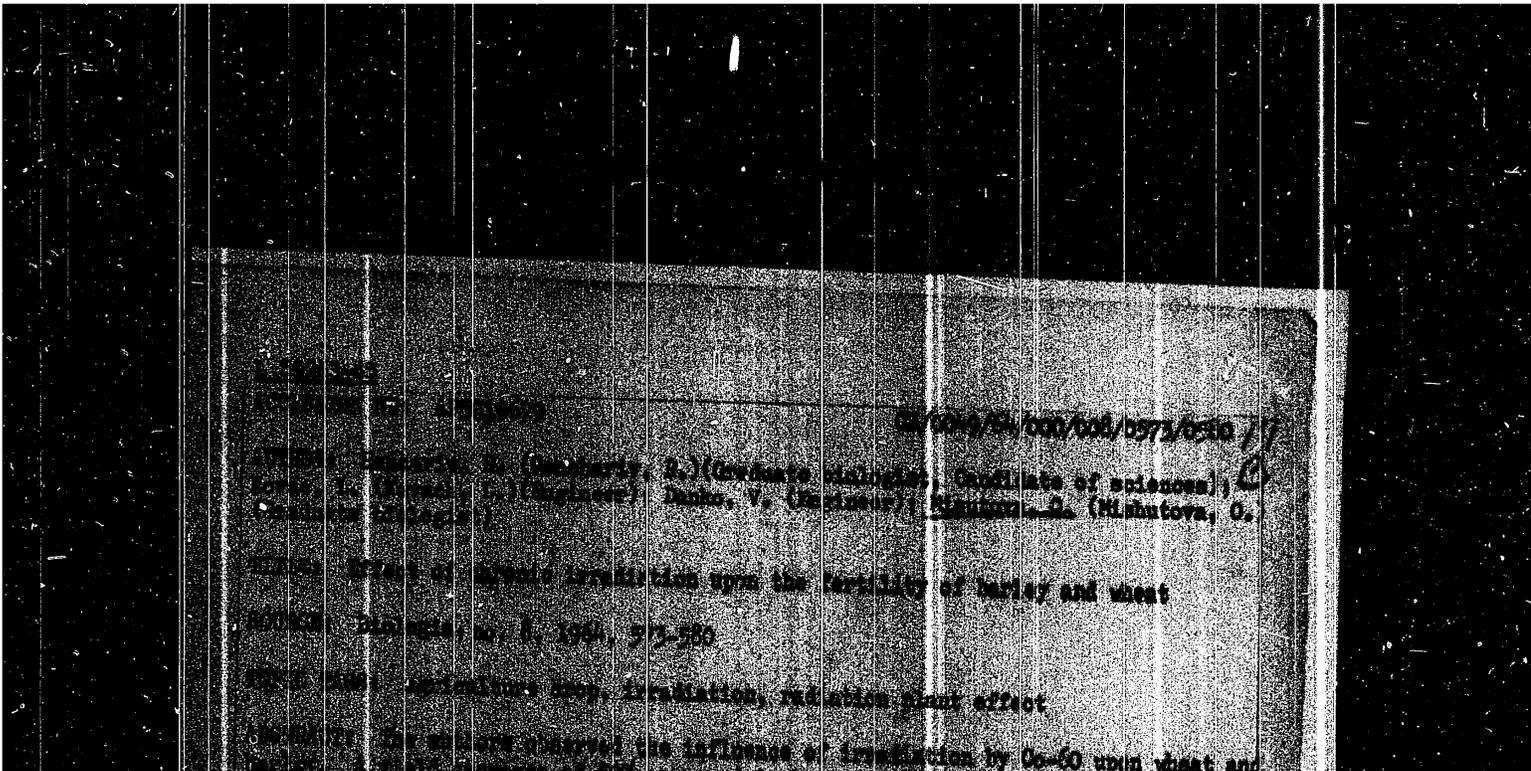


FIGURE 2.

Some problems of the temperature and salinity conditions in the...
VOENFISPOL: AF... (Leningrad: Akademiya...), no. 3, 1956.

RUSSIA: East European Associates List, Vol. 1, no. 1, (1956)

~~1955~~ MESTAK, H.

Operation of the outlet installations of ice of the dam during the flood period. p. 169.

Vol. 3, no. 2/4, 1955
VOJHOSPODARSKY CASOPIS
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 3, August 1956

7 05130-17

ACC NR: AP6034268

by the generalized method of the Hartree-Fock self-consistent field, and the ground-state function for arbitrary interaction parameters. The resultant spin density is shown to yield a qualitatively correct description of the behavior of the system. Final conclusions would depend on direct experiments to determine the spin structure of polyenes. Recent relevant conclusions by Yu. A. Bychkov et al. (Pis'ma ZhETF, 2, 147, 1965; ZhETF v. 50, 738, 1965) that there is no transition to a nontrivial state with spin structure for a one-dimensional Fermi gas with repulsion between particles is shown not to be valid in a logarithmic approximation. The authors thank Ya. B. Zel'dovich for interest in the work and a number of remarks, and L. P. Pitaevskiy, L. P. Gor'kov, G. V. Ryuzanov, and V. G. Vaks for valuable discussions and numerous critical remarks. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 009

5442

Card 2/2

L. KARPOV EXTRA-MEDICAL INFORMATION

ACC NR: AP6034268

SOURCE CODE: UR/0586/66/004/007/0248/0252

AUTHOR: Misurkin, I. A.; Ovchinnikov, A. A.

ORG: Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electronic structure of long molecules with conjugated bonds

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pla'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, No. 7, 1966, 248-252

TOPIC TAGS: molecular electronics, complex molecule, metal property, chain polymer, conjugated bond system

ABSTRACT: The authors show, with polyene ($(\text{CH}_2)_n$) as an example, that when the length (N) of a molecule with conjugated bonds increases the molecule does not become a one-dimensional metal, as is customarily assumed, since the experimental data show, to the contrary, that with increase in the length of the polyene chain the magnitude of the first electronic transition tends to a finite value ~ 2.2 eV. The gap in the spectrum that might be attributed to the transition of the molecule into a state with alternating bond lengths as $N \rightarrow \infty$ is one order of magnitude smaller than the experimental value. Furthermore, Langmuir oscillations in a one-dimensional system have an acoustic character, and consequently cannot explain the observed spectrum. The authors therefore propose an explanation of the experimental facts on the basis of an allowance for the electron repulsion. The wave function of the electrons of the chain is calculated

Card 1/2

MISURKIN, I.A.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.A.

Calculation of molecular vibration frequencies by the molecular
orbital method taking the benzene molecule as a model. Opt. i
spektr. 16 no.2:228-233 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MURKIN, T.A.; CROSSLAND, A.V.

Structure of the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* type 100.
and 6 non-typable strains. (1966) (1966)

1. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* type 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100.

MISURKIN, I.A.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.A.

Calculation of bond distances and angles in molecules with conjugate bonds. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.6:888-891 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

MISUREC, Rudolf; POKORNY, Vladimir

A case of apneic pause in general anesthesia caused by neomycin.
Rozhl. chir. 40 no.4:241-243 Ap '61.

1. Chir. oddeleni OUNZ Decin, prednosta MUDr. jiri Rousek.

(ANESTHESIA GENERAL compl) (APNEA etiol)
(NEOMYCIN toxicol)

MISUREC, R.; SVIKOVA, Z.

A highly efficient bath for micro-plating. p.14.

CHECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY. (Ceskoslovenska obchodni komora) Praha,
Czechoslovakia. No.7, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960.

Uncl.

of the pathological symptoms without residual effects. (4 Bulgarian, 14 USSR, 10 Western). Russian and English summaries. Manuscript received Feb 64.
1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NAHUNEK, K.; RODOVA, A.; MISUREC, J.; Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, J.E. Purkyne University (Psychiatricka Klinika Lekarske Fakulty UJEP), Brno.

"Clinical Tests with Proheptatrien in Endogenous Depressions. Influence on the Photomyoclonic Threshold."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol 63, No 1, Feb 67, pp 30-39

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Proheptatrien was administered to 76 patients suffering from endogenous depressions. Total effectiveness was recorded in 52.6%. The effect of the drug lies between that of imipramine and of phenothiazines. The improvement in the condition of the patients occurs in the 2nd and 3rd weeks. Side effects are frequent, but not serious. The photomyoclonic threshold was not influenced by the drug. 1 Figure, 1 Table, 3 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received 17 Jan 66).
1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MISUREC, J.; Psychiatric Clinic (Psych. Klinika), Brno - Bohunice.

"Non-Specific Changes in the EEG Evoked by Hypnosis and the Influence of Some Antidepressive Drugs on them."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 366 - 367

Abstract: Use of Metrazole in the diagnosis of epilepsy is described. Metrazole affects both cortical and subcortical regions and increases the excitability of diencephalic structures, which results in an easy provocation of a paroxysm in the absence of the centrocephalic type. The influence of thioridazine, fluchonazine, and imipramine on changes in the EEG recordings caused by Metrazole is discussed. Methods based on this action and resulting in a more accurate diagnosis are discussed. No references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Josenik, 10 - 22 Jan 66.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NAJBERK, K.; RODOVA, A.; MICHALC, J.; Psychiatric Clinic, J.E. Purkyně University, Brno. [Orig. version not given].

"The Efficacy of Interrupted and Continuous Administration of Prophetratriene in Endogenous Depression."

Prace, Aktivitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 364 - 365

Abstract: 76 patients with endogenous and involuntarily depression requiring hospitalization were treated with Prophetratriene. The drug was administered continuously to 41 patients, and to 35 on a sporadic basis. The effect was 46.3% favorable in inhibitory depression, 55.5% in anxious depression; in atypical depression it was favorable in 40.8%. Interrupted treatment was favorable in 62.8%. After 2 to 3 weeks it was possible to determine whether the treatment of a given patient will or will not be successful. 61 patients showed side effects in most cases of a very minor nature. Original doses should not be too high. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jeseník, 18 - 22 Jan 66. Article is in English.

1/1

L 29495-66

ACC NR: AP6020009

SOURCE CODE: (CZ/0073)/65/007/003/0294/0295

AUTHOR: Misurec, J. (Brno); Bojanovsky, J.; Chloupkova, K.

24
B

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, J. Ev. Purkyně University, Brno

TITLE: Treatment of depressive states with infusions of Nialamid [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jeseník, 20-23 January 1965]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 294-295

TOPIC TAGS: drug treatment, psychoneurotic disorder, psychotherapy

ABSTRACT: Nialamid infusions were used in 20 hospitalized patients. All suffered from various forms of depression. 45% of the patients had a feeling of relaxation after the infusion, and were suitably disposed for psychotherapeutic treatment. The number of patients who improved by the treatment was very small. The best way of using Nialamid is to combine it with electroshock treatment. [Orig. art. in Eng.]

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 JS

11-29491-55

ACC NR: AP6020008

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0293/0294

AUTHOR: Misurec, J. (Brno); Jaros, M.

23
B

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Brno

TITLE: Electroconvulsive therapy combined with Nialamide in treatment of depression
/This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jeseník,
20-23 January 1965./

SOURCE: *22* *1965*
Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 293-294

TOPIC TAGS: therapeutics, drug treatment, psychoneurotic disorder

ABSTRACT: A group of 16 patients treated with electric convulsion (EC) was compared to a group of 15 patients treated with EC and Nialamide. All had endogenous depressive states of the melancholic and manic-depressive type. The restoration of the clinical state and the number of ECs required did not differ in the two groups; however, patients who received Nialamide tolerated EC therapy better. The post-shock confusion was significantly lower in this group. This treatment is less stressful for the patient than EC treatment alone. Orig. art. in Eng. / JPRS /

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: none

Card 1/1 JS

1 4982 126 126-9
ACC NR: AF6020004

SOURCE CODE: cz/007/05/004/004/004/004

AUTHOR: Mahunek, K. (Brno); Hlucina, J.; Kocova, A.; Lincova, B.; Lachova, J.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, J. Ev. Purkyně University, Brno; Psychiatrole Hospital, Brno

TITLE: Some clinical and experimental experience with proheptatrien [This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jozosik, 20-23 January 1965]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 291

TOPIC TAGS: therapeutics, drug treatment, psychoneurotic disorder

ABSTRACT: 42 women suffering from endogenic and involuntional depression were treated with the drug. 24 patients showed favorable results and could be discharged. There were frequent side effects. 5 of the patients suffering from severe depression showed deterioration; 2 recovered after transfer to placebo; 3 were cured with electroconvulsions. In the course of the treatment no decrease in photometrazol threshold values could be found. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBJECT DATA: none

Card 1/1 45

L 3984C-66 GD-2

ACC NR: AP6019950

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0231/0234

AUTHOR: Misurec, J.; Hahunek, K.

ORIG: Psychiatric Clinic, Medical Faculty, J. Ev. Purkyně University, Brno
(Psychiatricka klinika lek. fak. UJEP)

TITLE: Photomyoclonic threshold in antidepressant therapy

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 231-234

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, nervous system disease, EEG, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: Imipramine, prothiaden and propazepine lower the photomyoclonic threshold after 10 days of treatment (imipramine and prothiaden substantially, propazepine to a very small extent). These findings correspond to the antidepressive effect of these substances. Because the photomyoclonic threshold and the seizure threshold are closely related, the provocation of epileptic paroxysms by these drugs should be considered mainly for patients with anamnesis fits, or abnormal electroencephalograms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [SPS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26NOV64 / ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 02A

Card 1/145

L 13163-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP6005690

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0198/0199

AUTHOR: Misurec, J.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, J. Ev. Purkyne University, Brno

TITLE: Electroencephalogram of the therapeutic electroshock [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Mariánské Lázně from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: *Activitas nervosa superior*, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 198-199

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, psychoneurotic disorder, psychiatry

ABSTRACT: EEG records were made of 77 electroshocks (ES) applied to 16 patients hospitalized for endogenic depression. 3 to 7 ES were used. Prior to stimulation a deep relaxation with succinylcholine was effected. Paroxysms lasted from the application of the stimulus an average of 80 seconds, after the first shock 135 seconds. The CNS reacts in different manner to electric epileptogenic stimulus. Although an individual may have different types of paroxysms, the tendency to decreased frequency of spikes and a greater incidence of slow rhythms was more marked in older people. Aged patients tolerate less ES treatment, and show amnesic disorders and confusion after shock. The presence of slow waves is a sign of CNS damage, probably due to hypoxia. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Cont

1/1 NW

30
B

MISUREC, J.; NAHUNEK, K.

Photometrazole threshold during therapy with various anti-depressive agents. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 5 no.2:181-182 My '63.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty UJEP, Brno.

(IMIPRAMINE) (ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS)
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE) (NEURASTHENIA)
(PSYCHOSES) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

CONCLUSIONS

L. MONTANO and N. MONTANO, Department of Clinical Psychology,
J. F. Puskyn University (Faculty of Medicine, Ljubljana University,
University J. F. Puskyn, Ljubljana, Slovenia)

"Photoneurological Threshold in Therapy with Monoamine Antidepressants"

Encephalographia, *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, Vol. 5, No. 2, May 83; pp. 101-107.

Abstract: Studies in 26 patients: 14 on amitriptyline, 7 on doxepin, 5 on propylthiouracil. Intermittent significantly ($P < 0.05$) decreased by 27.0% the electroretinographic threshold reflecting neuronal proteinase ($P < 0.05$) by 21.2% and propylthiouracil insignificantly by 7%. Concurrent adjustability of small doses of antidepressants or lamotrigine during bipolar therapy is discussed.

MISUREC, Jiri; STRUPLOVA, Vera

Electroencephalography in squinting and amblyopic children.
Cesk. oftal. 18 no.3:196-200 My '62.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lekarske fakulty University J. Ev. Prukyne
v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Josef Hadlik Ocní oddelení OUMZ
Opava, prednosta MUDr. Josef Stefek.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY in inf & child)
(STRABISMUS in inf & child) (AMBLYOPIA in inf & child)

MISUREC, J.; NAHUNEK, K.

Photometrazole threshold in Thioridazine therapy. *Activ. nerv. sup.*
4 no.2:214 '62.

1. Psychiatricka klinika lecarske fakulty University J. E. Purkyne
v Brno.

(MENTAL DISORDERS ther)
(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther)
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE pharmacol)

MISUREC, J.; UHLIR, F.; SROKY, H.; HOMOLOVA, D.

The EEG in patients treated with classical and modified electric shock therapy. Cesk. psychiat. 57 no.4:255-261 Ag '61.

1. ZUNZ VZKG, Ostrava-Vitkovice, Psychiatricka lecebna v Opave.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (SHOCK THERAPY ELECTRIC)
(SUCCINYLBHOLINE pharmacol.)

MISUREC, J.

From the history of the psychiatric hospital in Jihlava, Czech.
psychiat. 56 no.2:140-142 Ap '60.

1. Psychiatricka lecebna v Kromerizi.
(HOSPITALS PSYCHIATRIC hist.)

MISUREC, Jiri

Analytic card in an EEG laboratory. Cesk.psychiat. 56 no.2:131-
140 Ap '60.

1. ZUNZ VZKG Ostrava Vitkovice a Psychiatricka lecebna v Opave.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(PUNCHED CARD SYSTEMS)

MISUREC, J.; UHLIR, F.; KAUPA, R.

Used of succinylcholine of Czechoslovakian production in electroshock therapy. Cesk. psychiat. 55 no.2:96-101 Apr 59.

1. Psychiatricka lecebna v Opave, oddeleni pro hrudni chirurgii OUNZ Opava.

(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC,
adjuvant, succinylcholine (Cz))

(SUCCINYLGHOLINE, ther. use,
in electric shock ther. (Cz))

MISUREC, Jiri; STEPEK, Josef; STRUPOVA, Vera

Electroencephalography in squinting and amblyopic children. Cesk.
ofth 15 no.4:298-305 Aug 59.

1. PL. Opava, reditel prim. dr. Frantisek Hajek Ocní oddel. OUNZ
Opava, prim. dr Josef Stefek.
(STRABISMUS, physiol.) (AMBLYOPIA, physiol.)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

MISUNOV, Smen Matveyevich, bul'dozerist, Goroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KASHTANOV, P., red.; VARENKOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Mechanics should be fully loaded] Mekhanizatsiya - polnaya na-
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Certain Problems (Cont.)

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COVERAGE: The experience of the LMZ (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LMZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

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I. NEW PROCESSING METHODS IN MACHINING AND ASSEMBLY

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MISULOVIN, S M

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Leningradskiy metallicheckiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: NEMER. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvazhdy ordena Lenina metallicheckiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

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PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.
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SOV/117-59-7-6/28

The Automated Feed of the Cutting Tool in Machining the Butt End
of Large Machine Parts

(Figure 1) and two drawings. It achieves automatic and smooth radial feed of the cutting tool during the entire facing operation, and eliminates the possibility of injuries to the operators. It is recommended for use at other plants as an efficient and simple attachment that can be easily made. There is 1 photograph and 2 diagrams.

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*25(?)

SOV/117-25-2-6/86

AUTHOR: Misulovin, S.M., Engineer

TITLE: The Automated Feed of the Cutting Tool in Machining
the Butt End of Large Machine Parts

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1950, Nr 7, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains information on the design and operation of a boring machine attachment that has been developed by the author for machining the butt face of steam turbine cylinders. The boring of such parts is done on a boring machine, using a 550 mm diameter and 10 meter long boring bar; before the development of the subject attachment, the facing of the butt end was done with a "flying tool rest", attached to the boring bar. This operation was not safe, the surface finish was not satisfactory (never better than "class G"), and the machining continued during three shifts and was arduous. The new attachment is fixed on to the side wall and butt face of the "flying tool rest", as shown on the photo

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